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The Democrats and the Tariff.

The Post-Dispatch belittles Congressman M. E. Rhodes' recent statement that the new tariff law would 'boom Missouri's mining industry. Senator Reed is attacking this law, too, with the same threadbare arguments and invective employed by Democratic politicians against all Republican tariff laws in the past sixty years. To assail the tariff with bitter condemnation before it has had even a chance to prove its virtues or faults is part of the Democratic party's policy in the present campaign, apparently. The new tariff law as yet needs no defense from the party that is responsible for its enactment, but the Republicans can turn every assault upon it with the simple statement that the Democrats dare not bring the operations of the late Underwood tariff act in contrast to its credit with any protective tariff law, past or present.

The Underwood law was the the quickest and most effective creator of industrial depressions in America, and at the same time the worst "robber" tariff, ever conceived in false political economy or concocted to the disadvantage and despair of the American people. During all the eight years it remained operative it produced nothing to which the Democrats may now point with pride while they prematurely and without warrant of truth abuse the law that has succeeded it. The demand for our products during the late war saved its face for a few years, but its first effect and its last under peace conditions produced industrial and business depressions as bad as the worst that have ever afflicted the country. We all, regardless of our party affiliations, know this to be true and no amount of fault-finding with the new tariff can controvert the fact.

The Underwood tariff was the fruit of the Democratic party's promise in 1912 to lower the high cost of living from a plane which, in contrast with the one on which the cost of living now rests, is to be recalled with pleasant memories of how much we could buy with our money, and as it failed in the fulfillment of that promise it opened the door to a flood of foreign products from which the consumer realized practically no benefit whatever; he was plundered by the importer. The rich American importer and the foreign manufacturer were leagued with the Democrats to prevent this country from going back to a tariff for the protection of its own industries.

The new tariff act cannot plan for us any worse than we were being plundered under the late Democratic tariff, and if, as Mr. Rhodes contends, it will boom the industries by which we live, so much will be gained. If the Democrats cannot grant the new law time to prove that it can revive the industries depressed and oppressed under the Underwood law, then they have no honest standing in the court of public opinion.

Is there any Democrat in our midst who'd rather not have the tariff on life?

Senator Reed, notwithstanding the rather indefinite position he took on the prohibition question in the opening speech of his campaign for reelection, which he made last week, need give himself no worry as to where his campaign funds are coming from. The former great brewing interests of the country without doubt will rally strongly to the Senator's support and come across with unlimited cash with the hope of re-electing him. While Senator Reed says he will in compliance with his oath of office uphold the Eighteenth Amendment as long as it is part of the constitution, the brewers are keen for getting him like Reed in control of Congress and liberalize the dry laws so that alcoholic beer may again be legally sold.

The Democrats are hollering again over the Hyde tax laws, just as they did a year ago when we pulled our own tax bill on them to show that it was about a third less than it was the year before, under the Gardner administration. Some of our Democratic friends did not like that exhibit, but it closed their traps for a while. Be guided in your vote by what you know, not by Democratic racket.

The return of the Tariff to Europe is a handsome reward to Christendom for its sacrifices in the world war. European politics has scant concern for Christian wishes. It would use the Devil himself to promote its ends.

Here is the way the late Democratic tariff law stung the ladies. A common curling iron, imported from Germany at a total cost of 12 1/2 cents, was bought at a New York department store for \$1.39, a profit of over 1,000 percent.

The Envid American Woman

There is no woman anywhere on earth who has more to be thankful for than the American woman. Of all the women in the world, her home is the most comfortable, her security the most assured, her environment the happiest, and her freedom the greatest. She is accorded every respect and opportunity, and can plan her own life, venture into any enterprise, or assume any place of which she is worthy.

More important than this, and and more a matter of her concern, her chances for rearing her children with all the advantages of civilization are better in this country than in any other nation.

All this fortunate situation did not just happen. It is not mere accident. It is the result of good government, and cannot exist in a country which has a poor, inefficient or unstable government—as Russia, for example. The government makes or breaks us, determines whether we live or have peace, whether we prosper or suffer financially, whether we are educated or ignorant, whether we are downtrodden and miserable or enjoy "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

For her security, her happiness, her freedom, and for the opportunities which are offered to her children, the women of America owe a debt of gratitude to the Republican party.

The Republican party has been the government for most of the past sixty years and has determined the character of America.

No only has the Republican party had the vision and the the idea to adopt wise and far-seeing policies, but it has had the statesmanship to put those ideas into actual practice in government.

American women—living in the land of the greatest freedom, of the greatest wealth, and of the greatest hope—have been ob serving during the long years when they could not vote. Now that they have suffrage, they are turning to that party which has builded for its women so enviable a position.

U. S. PRAISED FOR FOOD AID

Maxim Gorky Writes Herbert Hoover That America's Unselfishness Is Greatest.

Hamburg, Germany.—"The charity of the American people kindles the dream of brotherhood among mankind just at the time when brotherly love and sympathy are very much needed," writes Maxim Gorky in a letter thanking Herbert Hoover and all other Americans for the aid extended during the Russian famine.

The letter, given out by the local office of the American relief administration, is dated July 20, exactly a year from the date Gorky addressed his telegraphic appeal for assistance to America.

The famous writer declares that in the entire history of human catastrophe he knows none so severe as the misfortune which have befallen Russia in its famine and in history of human suffering which in contrast with the second and third thousand of the world's population under the starve of the Russian famine.

The old home paper for \$1.50.

Republican Ticket.

For Senator in Congress, R. E. BROWDER.
For Judge of Supreme Court—Div. 1, CONWAY ELDER

For Judge of Supreme Court—Div. 2, Two to be elected, EDWARD HIGGEE
FRANCIS M. HAYWARD

For State Superintendent of Schools, SAM A. BAKER.

For Member in Congress, 13th Dist., MARION E. KENDRICK.

For Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, CHARLES H. DAUES

For Judge of Circuit Court, 21st Dist., V. V. ING

For Representative, CHARLES A. YOUNG.

For Presiding Judge of the County Court, W. P. MACLAY.

For Judge of the County Court, First District, PERRY BASS

For Judge of the County Court, Second District, J. F. WILLIAMS.

For Circuit Clerk, LOVEL BRYAN.

For County Clerk, J. D. DECAUSE.

For County Collector, GEORGE W. MILLER

For Prosecuting Attorney, W. A. COOPER.

For Probate Judge, MCKINLEY MCMURTRY.

WORLD'S STRANGEST GRAVE



This may look like an exceedingly highly ornamented birdhouse to assist the little wilderness dwellers, but it is not. It is the second grave given to Chief Warramunga, a noted Stapan chief in a remote part of Borneo, sometimes after his death recently. It is the world's highest and strangest grave, requiring the work of a Borneo artist many months. When the chief died his body was put in the ground. Then in a few months his bones were taken up and put in this ornamental box, after which the grave was raised on a high pole.

POLISH INDUSTRIES PICK UP

Business is Showing Big Increase, but Still is Somewhat Behind 1921.

Warsaw.—For every 100 Polish workmen employed in 1921, 120 are working today. The textile industry and printing are developing with conspicuous success. For every 100 workmen employed in these trades in 1921, there are now respectively 135 and 133 men at work.

However, Polish industry is not yet completely restored, and compared to 1913 only 75 per cent of the total number of workmen is employed.

A Wish

"I have taken Cardui for run-down, worn-out condition, nervousness and sleeplessness, and I was weak, too," says Mrs. Silvio Esau, of Jennings, Okla. "Cardui did me just lots of good—so much that I gave it to my daughter. She complained of a soreness in her sides and back. She took three bottles of

CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

and her condition was much better. "We have lived here, near Jennings, for 25 years, and now we have our own home in town. I have had to work pretty hard, on this country wasn't built up, and it made it hard on me. "I wish I could tell every woman of Cardui—the medicine that helped give me the strength to go on and do my work."



America's Laboring Classes Aided By Republican Party

Army of Unemployed Reduced, Burden of Taxes Lightened, Immigration Restricted, Cost of Living Lowered and War Menace Removed.

R. REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT SANDERS (INDIANA), MEMBER HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

According to estimates given out by the American Federation of Labor at that time there were between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 wage-earners out of employment when the Republican administration came into power March 4, 1921. This industrial depression began early in the summer of 1920. The immediate working cause the Republican party was the return to normal conditions.

The underlying cause of industrial depression was the restriction of agriculture brought about by the radical curtailment of agricultural credits by the Democratic administration. The American farmer buys 40 per cent of all manufactured products. His desperate circumstances compelled industries to curtail production and turn men into the streets. The Republican Congress immediately restored agriculture to a healthy condition. The farmer entered the market again as a buyer of manufactured goods. The ranks of the unemployed began to decrease.

At the time the coal and railroad strikes were called there was a great demand for laboring men than there was a supply.

One of the most important contributing factors to the improvement of the unemployment situation was the early enactment by the special session of the Republican Congress of the restrictive immigration law. This was demanded by the laboring people of the United States. Its enactment prevented the incoming of hundreds of thousands of immigrants who would only have increased the ranks of the unemployed and added to the industrial distress. The previous Republican Congress had passed a similar law but it was vetoed by President Wilson. The Republican administration came into power finding the burden of taxes very heavy. The working man had to bear his share. It was essential to

his relief that the taxes be reduced. The outstanding feature of the new tax law written by the special session of the Republican Congress was an increase of \$500 in the tax exemption of the head of every family who receives an annual income of \$5,000 or less. In addition, his exemption for children and dependents was doubled from \$200 to \$400. These exemptions embrace practically all those on a wage or salary. It includes over 4,000,000 heads of families in ordinary circumstances. In addition, the new tax law repealed altogether the "nuisance" taxes which working men had to pay on everything everywhere for everything they bought. It also repealed all transportation taxes which were levied on all goods shipped by freight or express or parcel post. Such taxes were added to the ultimate cost of goods and, in the long run, were paid by the working men. All told, the new tax bill lifted from the shoulders of the working classes of this country over \$500,000,000 a year.

According to a report issued by the U. S. Department of Labor June, 1922, the retail cost of living was gradually reduced from March, 1921, to the time the report was issued. The living costs in no other nation in the world were reduced during this same time.

The sum and total of one year of Harding's administration, so far as it affects the working people, has been the elimination of the problem of unemployment except in those industries affected by strikes; reduction of taxes paid by the working classes in a sum aggregating nearly a billion dollars; the restriction of immigration; a general program of lessened public expenditures which insures still further reductions in taxes; an increase of 10 per cent in the value of Liberty bonds; millions of which are held by wage-earners and men on salaries; a gradual reduction in living costs.

PEER STAYS AMERICAN

New Viscount Exmouth Passes Up Seat Among Lords.

Because the United States Has Been to Him Land of Romance Henry Edward Pelieu Will Remain American Citizen.

Washington.—A British peer, whether he will have it so or not, Henry Edward Pelieu, Viscount Exmouth, is remaining an American citizen, because the United States to him has been a land of romance. The title of viscount has descended upon him, but he will not go to Europe to qualify or take his place in the house of lords.

Ninety-four years old, Mr. Pelieu let it be known that his long residence in this country and his naturalization as an American citizen were due, more than anything else, to his affection for his two American wives, the second of whom died only a few years ago.

Mr. Pelieu came to America in the '50s of the last century. In New York he met and married Eliza Jay, daughter of Judge William Jay and granddaughter of John Jay, the famous chief justice of the United States. They returned to England, where their son was born. In 1868 Mrs. Pelieu died.

In 1873, Mr. Pelieu again came to America and married his sister, Augusta Jay, who remained his constant companion until her death. Marriage to a deceased wife's sister was then against the law in England, and Mr. Pelieu's marriage would not have been recognized there as legal. Consequently he decided to remain in the United States, took out citizenship papers and out virtually all the ties that bound him to his native land.

When Mr. Pelieu arrived in America in 1873 the country was in the throes of a financial panic. He started relief for victims of the industrial distress and discovered soon that certain families were collecting relief from a dozen or more organizations, making from \$300 to \$500 monthly, which meant luxury in those days.

Mr. Pelieu promptly put a stop to that and as a result the Charities Organization society came into being. This probably will be his chief monument.

He has been a pioneer in establishing libraries, coffee houses and improved tenements for the poor. Since the death of his close friend and associate in philanthropic work, Theodore Roosevelt, his principal interests have been in work for the negroes and in building of the Washington cathedral.

Ad for Hand Brings Relative. Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—When William Mercer, a cottonseed and farmer of Clements, needed a farm hand a few days ago, he inserted an advertisement in a state paper. Of the replies he received he chose Albert Dwyer, who had written him from Horton, who arrived at the Mercer home in a few days when it was found that he was a nephew of his employer. Dwyer's home is in Missouri, but he came West a few days ago to work in the harvest fields. Mercer expects his nephew to stay over and on home of the Mercer family.

FIND FREAK WOLF-MAN

Creature Living With Indians Walks on Hands and Feet.

Is Wolf in All Except Form and is Said to Be About 70 Years Old—Subsists on Meat and Lives in Kennel.

Victoria, B. C.—A strange wolf-man had been discovered living with the Hesquiat Indians on the west coast of Vancouver Island, B. C., Canada. So isolated is this island that no effort has been made to give scientific attention to this strange creature till quite recently.

The wolf-man is called Kilmithka, which means wolfman in the Indian tongue. He is a wolf in all except form and is said to be about seventy years old.

He resembles an old man walking on his hands and feet; he has never walked after the human fashion. He cannot make any human sound, but growls like a wolf. He eats like one and where human beings have eyes teeth he has canine fangs. When the wolf-man sits erect he is four feet and a half high. He subsists on raw or cooked meat and lives in a kennel in the rear of the house of a keeper appointed by the tribe.

The keeper feeds him and keeps clothes on him as much as possible, and except for occasional disorders, Kilmithka is fairly tractable and accepts semidomestication, which is about his only human trait.

The ethnologist who investigated the man learned from the Indians that in the days when the wolf-man was born wolves were very plentiful on the coast and at times attacked people. Whether this is the cause of the man's animal-like state the fact remains that Kilmithka is a wolf in everything except form.

He is regarded with great awe by his tribesmen, a common thing among primitive people, who very often venerate any human being different from the ordinary.

Trades Son for Horse.

Quebec.—A Quebec farmer, maintaining that his nineteen-year-old son was his property, exchanged the boy for an old horse with some gypsies. The boy was rescued by his uncle.

Four-Year-Old Boy Found Playing With Cub Bears

Mrs. Donald Small of near Kane, Pa., missed her four-year-old son and was directed to the orchard by his shouts of laughter. She found the child with a bear cub grasped by the back of the neck in each hand pulling and coaxing them to the house. Under an apple tree a short distance away was the mother bear, snarling apes. Mrs. Small called to her husband and her cries alarmed the bears, which ran to the nearby woods.

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**ANCIENT ARROW
FACTORY FOUND**
Ruins of an Indian Munitions
Plant Is Discovered in a
Kentucky Cave.
UNEARDED BY PROF. MILLER

Geologists Gathered Many Fine Flints
and Also Explored Two Rock Houses
That Are Promising Grounds
for Work of Archeologists.

Lexington, Ky.—Ruins of what once was a flourishing "munitions factory" are sheltered in a cave 14 miles east of Mill Springs, in Wayne county, Kentucky, in the opinion of Prof. A. M. Miller, head of the department of geology at the University of Kentucky. This factory, according to the belief of Professor Miller, produced arrow heads to tip the shafts of Indian braves to whom what is now Kentucky was no man's land in the days before the squirrel ride supplanted the bow and the broad arrow the tomahawk.

Professor Miller returned recently from a trip to Wayne county, where in addition to re-examining interesting prehistoric fossil-collecting horizons visited 25 years ago in company with an Ohio geologist, Prof. August Forster of Dayton, he said he prospecting the region for arrow heads and old Indian village sites, favorable ground for archeological exploration and the finding of extinct mammalian remains.

Flinds Many Arrow Heads.

"Two rock houses and one cave were examined," he said. "One of the rock houses was in the coal measure conglomerate at Denny's Gap, about 14 miles east of Mills Springs. Numerous arrow heads in various stages of completion, together with flint flakes scattered at a shallow depth over the floor of an overhanging conglomerate, constituting the rockhouse at this point, furnished abundant evidence that this shelter formerly was inhabited by aborigines and that they had established there an arrow-head workshop."

The other rock house, opening widely to the south, was near the Mill Springs camp, in the Mammoth cave limestone. This house, according to Professor Miller, is a most promising spot for both archeological and mammalian paleontological exploration. Half an hour's prospecting with geological hammers and a hand pick showed that every show of deposit on the floor of this shelter was "pay dirt," he said.

Wealth of Fragments.

A wealth of bone and pottery and flint fragments were unearthed, as much as persons could carry away.

The large amount of fine material on the floor of this shelter, which could not have been washed in from the outside, filled everywhere with charcoal, ashes, fragments of pottery, arrow points, flint flakes, bone fragments and teeth, prove that it was a popular resort for the aborigines for a very great period—perhaps extending back to the Pleistocene times, Professor Miller declared. No human bone fragments were found here, tending to prove that the shelter was never used as a place of burial.

The third natural grotto visited—a true cave—was near the mouth of a small stream flowing into the Cumberland river at Ford's Island, about four miles above Mill Springs. This cave had been an Indian burial place, as was proved by the finding of a number of human bones, mostly on the rock ledges along the walls.

YOUR SHARE 112 LETTERS

That is the Per Capita Basis of United States Mail Total, 11,335,000,000.

Washington.—Every citizen of the United States would have received 112 letters last year if the aggregate letter mail which passed through the hands of the Post Office department had been divided on a per capita basis. A staff technician in the department has estimated that 11,335,000,000 letters went through the mails last year. Comparing this total with postal records of foreign countries, the department's expert announced that Great Britain had a "per capita exchange" of 94, Germany 72 and Italy 24.

Read the Journal regularly, to at subscribers for \$1.50.

**WAR HERO TO GET
\$700,000 LEGACY**
Captain George C. Douglas, British Veteran, Will Not Lose
Share of Estate.

Service in the World War Makes Up
for His Failure to Earn \$2,500 a
Year as Required by Father's
Last Testament.

Minneapolis.—Five years' service in the World war, wounded at Ypres in 1915 and again in 1917, and a citation for bravery by Field Marshal Lord French will make up for the failure of George Camp Douglas to make \$2,500 in two consecutive years, as provided by the will of his father, Walter D. Douglas. The trustees of the estate, valued at more than \$2,000,000, have agreed that the war hero shall get his one-third of the estate, according to State Senator Charles R. Fowler, his guardian. The estate will be divided in November, when the younger of the two sons will become thirty-five years old.

The father, chairman of the board of directors of the Quaker Oats company, was drowned when the Titanic sank in 1912. In the following year, after much litigation, had been paid \$2,000,000 to his son, George Camp Douglas, and the two sons, George Camp Douglas and Edward Bruce Douglas.

Was to Earn \$2,500.

Each of the sons was to earn \$2,500 in two succeeding years before he received his share. The Minneapolis Trust company and George F. Fiske were named as trustees, with instructions to divide it when the younger son became thirty-five years old. In the meantime Mr. Douglas has received the throne from the estate and one of the sons has received an allowance of \$50,000 a year.

Before the war Captain Douglas was a defendant in a suit for alienation of affections, and judgments were secured against him by creditors. The executors protested, and Senator Fowler was named as his guardian. When the British army sent out an appeal for men in 1915, Captain Douglas enlisted as a private, April 4, in the Third Signal company of the Third division, and was assigned to duty as dispatch rider.

On September 25 of the same year he was commissioned a second lieutenant and transferred to the reserve Royal Garrison artillery. In 1915 Field Marshal Lord French, commander in chief of the British forces at the front, mentioned him in a dispatch. He was promoted to lieutenant June 25, 1916, and received his commission as captain December 22, 1917. Captain Douglas was wounded in the fighting at Ypres in 1915, and again in 1917. While serving in Aden, Arabia, he was stricken with beriberi, and he was invalided home in 1920.

Was Money to Give His Father's Friends.—Resentment was aroused in a circle here recently when an American donor took a thousand much more from his wallet and kindly offered his shoes with it as an exhibition to other patrons in the place. He then handed the note to a waiter in payment for his bill, with the remark that it was merely "German paper."

Woman is Cheap Mail Handler.—Washington.—A woman to be chosen as mail handler of the postal office at Miss Nina E. Holmes, twenty-one old, of the Detroit post office, has a record for sorting letters by distributing mail.

PAYS FARM RENT IN BUTTER

German Women Land Owner Figures Out Way to Save Plantation of South.

Seattle.—A novel method of evading the uncertainties caused by the fluctuation of the market has been adopted by a woman farmer in the small East German town of Muenchendorf. She leased 25 acres of pasture to another farmer for a yearly rental of 2,000 pounds of butter.